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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.			
10/582,031	06/07/2006	Peter Georg Baum	PD030123	2051			
24498	7590	03/09/2009	EXAMINER				
Robert D. Shedd		DSOUZA, JOSEPH FRANCIS A					
Thomson Licensing LLC		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER			
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/582,031	BAUM ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	ADOLF DSOUZA	2611	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 June 2006.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1 -10 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1 -10 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____.

Specification

1. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it does not start on a separate page and is more than 150 words long. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

2. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1 - 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as not falling within one of the four statutory categories of invention. While the claims recite a series of steps or acts to be performed, a statutory "process" under 35 U.S.C. 101 must (1) be tied to another statutory category (such as a particular apparatus), or (2) transform underlying subject matter (such as an article or material) to a different state or thing. The instant claims, such as independent claims 1 - 4, do not positively tie to another statutory category

(such as a particular apparatus) that accomplishes the claimed method steps, and therefore do not qualify as a statutory process.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kudumakis et al. (US 20030169804) in view of Preuss et al. (US 5319735).

Regarding claim 1, Kudumakis discloses a method for transmitting watermark data bits ([0002], [0012]), said method including the steps:

modulating said watermark data bits on an encoder pseudo-noise sequence ([0031], last few lines; Fig. 3a random number generator);

modulating said modulated encoder pseudo-noise sequence on a carrier frequency ([0031], last few lines; wherein modulation implies using a carrier frequency);

determining whether at one or more different candidate frequency band positions in a current frame of said audio signal the energy or amplitude level of said audio signal is such that it can mask one or more, respectively, of said modulated carrier frequencies

and, if this is true, notch filtering said audio signal at the corresponding frequency band positions and inserting at this frequency or at each of these frequencies, respectively, said carrier frequency or one of said carrier frequencies, respectively ([0021]);

checking at which candidate frequency band positions in a frame following said current frame of said audio signal the energy or amplitude level of said audio signal is such that it can mask one or more, respectively, of said modulated carrier frequencies, and providing information about the locations of these frequency band positions ([0014], [0021], [0031]);

transmitting or transferring data of said current audio signal frame carrying said watermark data bits together with the information about the locations of the frequency band positions to be used in said frame following said current frame of said audio signal, wherein, in the frame following said following frame, no watermark signal carrier is transmitted in the frequency band or bands which have been occupied in said current frame, in order to decrease watermark data bit errors caused by echoes following reception of said audio signal ([0014], [0021], [0031]); claim 5).

Kudumakis does not disclose the modulation is spread spectrum modulation.

In the same field of endeavor, Dent discloses spread spectrum modulation (Fig. 1; column 3, lines 15 – 30).

Therefore it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to use the spread spectrum modulator, as taught by Dent, in the system of

Kudumakis because this would enable the rejection of interference, as is well known in the art.

Claim 2 recites similar limitations to claim 1, just worded differently, and therefore is similarly analyzed as claim 1.

Claims 5 - 6 are directed to apparatus of the same subject matter claimed in method/steps claims 1 - 2 respectively and therefore, are rejected as explained in the rejections of claims 1 - 2 above.

Regarding claim 9, Kudumakis discloses one of an energy level and an amplitude level of one of said modulated carrier frequency or and one of said modulated carrier frequencies is made such that it is masked by the energy or amplitude level of said audio signal at the corresponding frequency or frequencies, respectively ([0002]; [0021]).

Claim 10 is directed to apparatus of the same subject matter claimed in method/steps claim 9 and therefore, is rejected as explained in the rejection of claim 9 above.

5. Claims 3, 4, 7, 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kudumakis et al. (US 20030169804) in view of Preuss et al. (US 5319735) and further in view of LoboGuerrero (Iterative Informed Audio Data Hiding Scheme Using Optimal Filter; which has been provided by the Applicant in his IDS).

Regarding claim 3, Kudumakis discloses a method for regaining watermark data bits, whereby the corresponding original watermark data bits were modulated at encoder side on an encoder pseudo-noise sequence and said modulated encoder pseudo-noise sequence was modulated on a carrier frequency ([0031], last few lines; Fig. 3a random number generator; wherein modulation implies using a carrier frequency) , and wherein at one or more different frequency band positions in a current frame of said audio signal the audio signal was notch filtered and one of said carrier frequencies was inserted instead, and wherein a current audio signal frame carrying ([0021]) said watermark data bits was transmitted or transferred together with information about the locations of the frequency band positions used for said carrier frequencies in a frame following said current frame of said audio signal, wherein, in the frame following said following frame, no watermark signal carrier was transmitted in the frequency band or bands which were occupied in said following frame ([0014], [0021], [0031]), in order to decrease watermark data bit errors caused by echoes following reception of said audio signal receiving and synchronizing said transmitted or transferred audio signal (Fig. 1b, 3b, [0023]; [0031]; [0033]);

demodulating for a current audio signal frame said carrier frequency or said carrier frequencies, respectively, thereby using said information about the location or locations of the frequency band position or positions used for said carrier frequency or frequencies, respectively, which information was attached to the data for a previous frame of said audio signal ([0023]; [0031]; [0033]).

Kudumakis does not disclose spread spectrum convolution and determining the sign.

In the same field of endeavor, Dent discloses spread spectrum modulation (Fig. 1; column 3, lines 15 – 30).

Therefore it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to use the spread spectrum modulator, as taught by Dent, in the system of Kudumakis because this would enable the rejection of interference, as is well known in the art.

In the same field of endeavor, LoboGuerrero discloses convolving said current frame of data of said audio signal with a time-inversed version of the encoder pseudo-noise sequence (page 1409, section 2) Optimal Detection); determining from the sign of the peak or the peaks of the corresponding convolution result the value of a bit of said watermark data (page 1409, Equation (4)).

Therefore it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to use the spread spectrum modulator, as taught by LoboGuerrero, in the system of Kudumakis because this would enable the optimal detection on the receiver side, as disclosed by LoboGuerrero.

Claim 4 recites similar limitations to claim 3, just worded differently, and therefore is similarly analyzed as claim 3.

Claims 7 - 8 are directed to apparatus of the same subject matter claimed in method/steps claims 3 - 4 respectively and therefore, are rejected as explained in the rejections of claims 3- 4 above.

Other Prior Art Cited

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to the applicant's disclosure.

The following patents are cited to further show the state of the art with respect to Rake receivers:

Rhoads (US 6,363,159) discloses consumer audio appliance responsive to watermark data.

Srinivasan (US 6,968,564) discloses multi-band spectral audio encoding.

Srinivasan (US 7,006,555) discloses spectral audio encoding.

Kirovski et al. (US 7,020,285) discloses stealthy audio watermarking

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ADOLF DSOUZA whose telephone number is (571)272-1043. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Payne can be reached on 571-272-3024. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Adolf DSouza
Examiner
Art Unit 2611

AD

**/David C. Payne/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2611**